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09/802,095	03/07/2001	Janez Skubic	P14018-US2	4946
27045	7590	11/29/2005	EXAMINER	
ERICSSON INC. 6300 LEGACY DRIVE M/S EVR C11 PLANO, TX 75024			MATTIS, JASON E	
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			2665	

DATE MAILED: 11/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/802,095

Applicant(s)

SKUBIC ET AL.

Examiner

Jason E. Mattis

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 September 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5-7,11-17,21-23,31,43 and 46-48 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5-7,11-17,21-23,31,43 and 46-48 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to the Request for Continued Examination filed 9/12/05. Claims 2-4, 8-10, 18-20, 24-30, 32-42 and 44-45 have been canceled and new claims 46-48 have been added. Claims 1, 5-7, 11-17, 21-23, 31, 43, and 46-48 are currently pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. Claim 47 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 47 appears to contain two limitations that contradict each other making it unclear what exactly is being claimed. Lines 1-3 state, "A method of communicating information between a first wireless device and a second wireless device without revealing the identity of the first wireless device or its user". Lines 6-7 state, "exchanging a non-temporary identification number and an index value over the first connection between the first and second wireless devices". This second limitation contradicts the first limitation since exchanging a non-temporary identification number would reveal the identity of the first wireless device or its user. It is recommended that this claim be rewritten such that the limitations do not contradict one another.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 12 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Blair et al. (U.S. Pat. 6778528 B1).

With respect to claim 12, Blair et al. discloses a method of communicating from a first wireless network device using a wireless communications protocol without revealing an identity of the first wireless network device **(See the abstract and column 10 lines 54-57 of Blair et al. for reference to enabling communication between devices using a dynamically assigned address, meaning the devices communicate without revealing their identity, and for reference to communicating using wireless links)**. Blair et al. also discloses requesting a temporary identification number for the first wireless network device from a source located remotely from the first wireless network device and receiving the temporary identification number from the remote source responsive to the request **(See column 6 line 65 to column 7 line 16 and Figure 1 of Blair et al. for reference to AAA server 16 located remotely from destination system 13 and maintaining a pool of IP addresses and dynamically**

assigning an address to destination system 13). Blair further discloses transmitting information from the first wireless network device utilizing the temporary identification number instead of the identify of the first wireless device **(See column 6 lines 28-50 and Figure 1 of Blair et al. for reference to communication between source 11 and destination system 13 after the destination has been dynamically assigned and address, meaning that packets sent from the destination system 13 will include as an address the dynamically assigned address instead of an identity of the destination system 13).**

With respect to claim 21, Blair et al. also discloses that the remote source is a device that is not operating according to the wireless network communication protocol **(See column 6 line 65 to column 7 line 16 and Figure 1 of Blair et al. for reference to the AAA server 16 being a device that is hardwired to the Internet and thus does not use any wireless communication protocol).**

5. Claim 43 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Yokoo et al. (U.S. Publication US 2003/0191560 A1).

With respect to claim 43, Yokoo et al. discloses a method for enabling anonymous communication between a first wireless network device and a second wireless network device **(See page 19 paragraphs 292-297 of Yokoo et al. for reference to communicating between wireless network devices using Bluetooth).** Yokoo et al. also discloses establishing an encrypted connection between the first and second devices **(See page 19 paragraph 296 of Yokoo et al. for reference to**

transmitting encrypted information between devices). Yokoo et al. further discloses exchanging a non-temporary identification number and an index value over the connection **(See page 19 paragraphs 292-297 of Yokoo et al. for reference to transmitting a MAC address and a randomly generated number, which is an index value, over the connection).** Yokoo et al. also discloses generating a temporary identification number using the non-temporary identification number and an index value **(See page 19 paragraphs 292-297 for reference to generating a dedicated key, which is a non-temporary identification number, using the MAC address and random number).** Yokoo et al. further discloses establishing subsequent connections between the first and second devices using the temporary identification number as a wireless network identification number associated with the first device **(See page 19 paragraphs 292-297 for reference to using the dedicated key for subsequent processing of wireless connections).**

6. Claim 48 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Yamashina et al. (U.S. Pat. 5758282).

With respect to claim 48, Yamashina et al. discloses a method of communicating information between a first wireless device and a second wireless device without revealing the identity of the first wireless device or its user **(See column 1 lines 27-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to communicating between wireless terminals).** Yamashina et al. also discloses generating a random identification number at the first wireless device **(See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure**

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15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A generating a temporary address by a random number). Yamashina et al. further discloses transmitting a request including the random identification number as an identification number for the first device from the first device to the second device and transmitting a response including a temporary identification number from the second device to the first device **(See column 1 line 6 to column 2 line 8 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to transmitting an packets including the random number address to the other network devices with the other devices replying to transmission using their own random identification numbers).** Yamashina et al. also discloses establishing communication between the first and second devices using the identification number as an identification number for the first device **(See column 1 line 6 to column 2 line 8 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to transmitting information between devices using the random identification number as an address of the first device).**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1 and 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina et al. in view of Yokoo et al.

With respect to claim 1, Yamashina et al. discloses a method of communicating information between a first wireless device and a second wireless device using a wireless network communications protocol without revealing the identity of the first wireless device or its user **(See column 1 lines 27-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to communicating between wireless terminals)**. Yamashina et al. also discloses selecting a random identification for the first and second wireless devices **(See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminals generating a temporary address by a random number)**. Yamashina et al. further exchanging the identification numbers at connection establishment between the first and second devices **(See column 1 line 6 to column 2 line 8 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to transmitting packets including the random number address between network devices with the devices replying to packets using their own random identification numbers)**. Yamashina et al. does not specifically disclose switching to an encrypted connection, exchanging pseudo random identities, and using the pseudo random identities to set up subsequent connections.

With respect to claim 1, Yokoo et al., in the field of communications discloses switching to an encrypted connection, exchanging pseudo random identities, and using the pseudo random identities to set up subsequent connections **(See page 19 paragraph 292-297 of Yokoo et al. for reference to transmitting encrypted information between devices including a MAC address of the devices over the encrypted connection, using the MAC address to generate a dedicated key, and using the dedicated key for subsequent processing of wireless connections)**.

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Switching to an encrypted connection, exchanging pseudo random identities, and using the pseudo random identities to set up subsequent connections has the advantage of allowing identification information to be securely transmitted between devices while also speeding up the processing of later connections between devices.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Yokoo et al., to combine switching to an encrypted connection, exchanging pseudo random identities, and using the pseudo random identities to set up subsequent connections, as suggested by Yokoo et al., with the system and method of Yamashina et al., with the motivation being to allow identification information to be securely transmitted between devices while also speeding up the processing of later connections between devices.

With respect to claim 6, Yamashina et al. discloses generating the temporary identification number at random intervals **(See column 1 lines 33-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to generating the temporary address at the beginning of communications, meaning each time the device initiates communications, which will happen at random intervals, a new temporary address will be generated).**

With respect to claim 7, Yamashina et al. discloses generating the temporary identification number at a beginning of a transaction **(See column 1 lines 33-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to generating the temporary address at the beginning of communications).**

9. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina et al. in view of Yokoo et al., as applied to claims 1, and 6-7 above, and in further view of Pelissier et al. (U.S. Pat. 6496503).

With respect to claim 5, the combination of Yamashina et al. and Yokoo et al. does not disclose selecting the temporary identification number on a periodic basis.

With respect to claim 5, Pelissier et al., in the field of communications, discloses periodically generating and obtaining an identification number **(See column 12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference to periodically reassigning MAC addresses, which are a type of identification number, to devices)**. Periodically generating and obtaining an identification number has the advantage of allowing a network manager to periodically generate an updated system configuration to compensate for devices being moved or failing **(See column 12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference to this advantage)**.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Pelissier et al., to combine the use of periodically generating and obtaining an identification number, as suggested by Pelissier et al., with the system and method of Yamashina et al. and Yokoo et al., with the motivation being to allow a network manager to periodically generate an updated system configuration to compensate for devices being moved or failing.

10. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina et al. in view of Yokoo et al., as applied to claims 1, and 6-7 above, and in further view of Blair et al.

With respect to claim 11, the combination of Yamashina et al. and Yokoo et al. does not disclose receiving randomly selected identification numbers from a source located remotely from the first and second devices.

With respect to claim 11, Blair et al., in the field of communications discloses receiving a temporary identification number from a source located remotely from the first and second devices **(See column 6 line 65 to column 7 line 16 and Figure 1 of Blair et al. for reference to AAA server 16 located remotely from destination system 13 and maintaining a pool of IP addresses and dynamically assigning an address to destination system 13)**. Receiving a temporary identification number from a source located remotely from the first and second devices has the advantage of allowing the processing and managing of temporary identification numbers to be centralized such that the identification number are easier to allocate and maintain.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Blair et al., to combine receiving a temporary identification number from a source located remotely from the first and second devices, as suggested by Blair et al., with the system and method of Yamashina et al. and Yokoo et al., with the motivation being to allow the processing and managing of temporary identification numbers to be centralized such that the identification number are easier to allocate and maintain.

11. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair et al. in view of Yamashina et al.

With respect to claim 13, the Blair et al. does not disclose generating a random identification number at the first device and using the random identification number within the request for the temporary identification number.

With respect to claim 13, Yamashina et al., in the field of communications, discloses generating a random identification number at the first device and using the random identification number within the request for the temporary identification number **(See column 5 line 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to generating a temporary address and using that address to request a new address if there is a conflict with the address of another device)**. Generating a random identification number at the first device and using the random identification number within the request for the temporary identification number has the advantage of creating a random address to use to communicate a request that may be used as the temporary address if no other device is using that random address to simplify the process of choosing a device address.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Yamashina et al., to combine generating a random identification number at the first device and using the random identification number within the request for the temporary identification number, as suggested by Yamashina et al., with the system and method of Blair et al., with the motivation being to

create a random address to use to communicate a request that may be used as the temporary address if no other device is using that random address to simplify the process of choosing a device address.

12. Claims 14, and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair et al. in view of Yamashina et al., as applied to claim 13 above, and in further view of Applicants' admitted prior art.

With respect to claims 14 and 16-17, the combination of Blair et al. and Yamashina et al. does not disclose randomly generating 32 bits of the 48 bits of the Bluetooth address including the LAP and UAP fields.

With respect to claims 14 and 16-17, Applicants' admitted prior art discloses randomly generating 32 bits of the 48 bits of the Bluetooth address including the LAP and UAP fields **(See page 5 line 17 to page 7 line 6 and Figure 1 of the Applicants' specification for reference to the LAP and UAP bits of the Bluetooth address being company assigned meaning that the company must randomly generate this bits before a Bluetooth device is used)**. Randomly generating 32 bits of the 48 bits of the Bluetooth address including the LAP and UAP fields has the advantage of creating a random address that follows the present Bluetooth address protocol.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented Applicants' admitted prior art, to combine randomly generating 32 bits of the 48 bits of the Bluetooth address including the LAP and UAP fields, as suggested by Applicants' admitted prior art, with the system and method of

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Blair et al. and Yamashina et al., with the motivation being to create random address that follows the present Bluetooth address protocol.

13. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair et al. in view of Yamashina et al. and Applicants' admitted prior art, as applied to claims 14, and 16-17 above, and in further view of Pelissier et al.

With respect to claim 15, the combination of Blair et al. Yamashina et al. and Applicants' prior art does not disclose periodically regenerating the portion of the bits comprising the Bluetooth address.

With respect to claim 15, Pelissier et al., in the field of communications, discloses periodically regenerating the portion of the bits comprising an identification number. **(See column 12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference to periodically reassigning MAC addresses, which are a type of identification number, to devices)**. Periodically generating and obtaining and identification number has the advantage of allowing a network manager to periodically generate an updated system configuration to compensate for devices being moved or failing **(See column 12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference to this advantage)**.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Pelissier et al., to combine the use of periodically generating and obtaining an identification number, as suggested by Pelissier et al., with the system and method of Blair et al. Yamashina et al. and

Applicants' prior art, with the motivation being to allow a network manager to periodically generate an updated system configuration to compensate for devices being moved or failing.

14. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina et al. in view of Yokoo et al. and Blair et al. as applied to claim 11 above, and in further view of Singhal et al. (U.S. Pat. 6633761).

With respect to claim 22, to combination of Yamashina et al., Yokoo et al., and Blair et al. does not disclose that the remote source is a device operating according to the wireless network communications protocol.

With respect to claim 22, Singhal et al. discloses that the remote source is a device operating according to the wireless network communications protocol **(See column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 21 of Singhal et al. for reference to Core Server 100 that is part of the Bluetooth network in Figure 1 being the remote source that devices 120 receive IP addresses from)**. Using a remote source that is a device operating according to the wireless network communications protocol has the advantage of allowing the remote source to directly communicate with the devices without having to translate between protocols.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Singhal et al., to combine the use of a remote source that is a device operating according to the wireless network communications protocol, as suggested by Singhal et al., with the system and method

of Yamashina et al., Yokoo et al., and Blair et al., with the motivation being to allow the remote source to directly communicate with the devices without having to translate between protocols.

15. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina et al. in view of Yokoo et al. as applied to claims 1 and 6-7 above, and in further view of Lipsanen (U.S. Publication US 2003/0191560 A1).

With respect to claim 23, the combination of Yamashina et al. and Yokoo et al. does not disclose storing multiple temporary identification numbers and randomly selecting one of the numbers as the temporary identification number.

With respect to claim 23, Lipsanen et al. discloses assigning an IP address from a random pool of IP addresses **(See page 6 paragraph 61 for reference to assigning an IP address, which is a temporary identification number, from a pool of IP addresses)**. Randomly selecting a temporary identification number from a stored list has the advantage of avoiding the processing necessary to randomly generate a temporary identification number.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Lipsanen et al., to combine randomly selecting a temporary identification number from a stored list, as suggested by Lipsanen et al, with the system and method of Yamashina et al. and Yokoo et al., with the motivation being to avoid the processing necessary to randomly generate a temporary identification number.

16. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina et al. in view of Inoue et al. (U.S. Pat. 6587882) and Pelissier et al.

With respect to claim 31, Yamashina et al. discloses a method of communicating information between a first wireless device and a second wireless device without revealing the identity of the first wireless device **(See column 1 lines 27-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to communicating between wireless terminals)**. Yamashina et al. also discloses generating a temporary address at the first device using an algorithm within the first device **(See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A generating a temporary address by a random number, meaning there must be an algorithm to generate the random number within terminal A)**. Yamashina et al. further discloses inserting the temporary identification number as an address into messages to be transmitted from the first device **(See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to inserting the temporary address into an AARP probe packet to be transmitted from terminal A)**. Yamashina et al. also discloses transmitting the messages from the first device to the second device **(See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to transmitting the AARP probe packet from terminal A to terminal B)**. Yamashina et al. does not disclose inserting a period of time the temporary identification number is valid into the message. Yamashina et al. also does not disclose periodically obtaining a new temporary identification number.

With respect to claim 31, Inoue et al., in the field of communications, discloses inserting a period of time a temporary identification number is valid into a message (**See column 11 line 42 to column 12 line 26, column 10 lines 46-53, and Figure 4 of Inoue et al. for reference to inserting a lifetime that a dynamically assigned address is good for into a message**). Inserting a period of time a temporary identification number is valid into a message has the advantage of making sure that a single device does not use a temporary address indefinitely.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Inoue et al., to combine inserting a period of time the temporary identification number is valid, as suggested by Inoue et al., with the system and method of Yamashina et al., with the motivation being to make sure that a single device does not use a temporary address indefinitely.

With respect to claim 31, Pelissier et al., in the field of communications, discloses periodically generating and obtaining an identification number (**See column 12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference to periodically reassigning MAC addresses, which are a type of identification number, to devices**). Periodically generating and obtaining an identification number has the advantage of allowing a network manager to periodically generate an updated system configuration to compensate for devices being moved or failing (**See column 12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference to this advantage**).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Pelissier et al., to combine the use of

periodically generating and obtaining an identification number, as suggested by Pelissier et al., with the system and method of Yamashina et al. and Inoue et al., with the motivation being to allow a network manager to periodically generate an updated system configuration to compensate for devices being moved or failing.

17. Claim 46 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina et al. in view of Ahmed et al. (U.S. Pat. 6735202).

With respect to claim 46, Yamashina et al. discloses a method of communicating information between a first wireless device and a second wireless device without revealing the identity of the first wireless device or its user **(See column 1 lines 27-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to communicating between wireless terminals)**. Yamashina et al. also discloses randomly selecting an identification number for the first wireless device **(See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A generating a temporary address by a random number)**. Yamashina et al. further discloses transmitting information including the random identification number **(See column 1 line 6 to column 2 line 8 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to transmitting an packets including the random number address to the other network devices with the other devices replying to transmission using their own random identification numbers)**. Yamashina et al. also discloses establishing communication between the first and second devices using the identification number as an identification number for the first device **(See column 1 line 6 to column 2 line 8 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al.**

for reference to transmitting information between devices using the random identification number as an address of the first device). Yamashina et al. does not disclose generating an access code identifying a format of the temporary identification number and transmitting the access code with the identification number.

With respect to claim 46, Ahmed et al., in the field of communications, discloses generating an access code identifying a format of the temporary identification number and transmitting the access code with the identification number **(See column 21 lines 33-38 and Figure 9B of Ahmed et al. for reference to including an address type field that is transmitted along with the address, which is an identification number).** Generating an access code identifying a format of the temporary identification number and transmitting the access code with the identification number has the advantage of allowing the temporary identification number to be generated in more than one format such that devices utilizing different formats may use the method.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Ahmed et al., to combine generating an access code identifying a format of the temporary identification number and transmitting the access code with the identification number, as suggested by Ahmed et al., with the system and method of Yamashina et al., with the motivation being to allow the temporary identification number to be generated in more than one format such that devices utilizing different formats may use the method.

Response to Arguments

18. Applicant's arguments with have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason E. Mattis whose telephone number is (571) 272-3154. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM-4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jem


HUY D. VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600